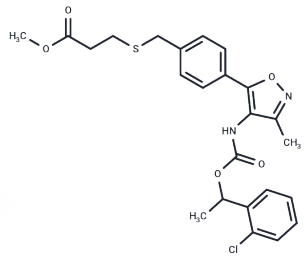
Data Sheet (Cat.No.T6347)

TargetMol

Ki16198

Chemical Properties



CAS No. : 355025-13-7

Formula: C24H25ClN2O5S

Molecular Weight: 488.98

Appearance: no data available

Storage: Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year

Biological Description

Description	Ki16198 is an orally available LPA receptor antagonist and is a methyl ester derivative of Ki16425. It inhibits LPA1- and LPA3-induced inositol phosphates with Ki values of 0.34 and 0.93 μM, respectively, and can be used in studies of pancreatic carcinogenesis and metastasis.
Targets(IC50)	LPA Receptor,LPL Receptor
In vitro	Saxagliptin has an inhibition constant Ki of 1.3 nM for DPP4 inhibition, which is 10-fold more potent than either vildagliptin or sitagliptin (another two DPP4 inhibitors) with Ki of 13 and 18 nM. In addition, Saxagliptin demonstrates greater specificity for DPP4 than for either the DPP8 or DPP9 enzymes (400- and 75- fold, respectively). The active metablite of saxagliptin is two-fold less potent than the parent. Both Saxagliptin and its metabolite are highly selective (>4000-fold) for the prevention of DPP4 compared with a range of other proteases (selectivity of sitagliptin and vildagliptin for DPP4 is >2600 and <250-fold, respectively, compared with DPP8 and DPP9). [2] Saxagliptin reduces the degradation of the incretin hormone glucagon-like peptide-1, thereby enhancing its actions, and is associated with improved β-cell function and suppression of glucagon secretion. [3]

Solubility Information

Solubility	DMSO: 50 mg/mL (102.25 mM),Sonication is recommended. Ethanol: 33 mg/mL (67.49 mM),Sonication is recommended. H2O: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble), (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	2.0451 mL	10.2254 mL	20.4507 mL
5 mM	0.409 mL	2.0451 mL	4.0901 mL
10 mM	0.2045 mL	1.0225 mL	2.0451 mL
50 mM	0.0409 mL	0.2045 mL	0.409 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Reference

Komachi M, et al. Cancer Sci, 2012, 103(6), 1099-1104.
Shano S, et al. Biochim Biophys Acta, 2008, 1783(5), 748-759.